

polymorphic species; but, on the other hand, it is more than likely that several of its reputed synonyms will be found upon careful investigation to represent forms which are specifically distinct. Such a study is urgently needed.

PELLAEA TERNIFOLIA (Cav.) Link. Collected from dry rocks, Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, August 23, 1910, *Goodding* 766. This also is a highly variable species which, as currently accepted, ranges from Texas to Argentina and occurs also in Santo Domingo and in the Hawaiian Islands. So far as the writer can find it has been known hitherto in the United States only from western Texas. The present specimens, which are unusually large, were distributed under the name *Pellaea atropurpurea*.

A New *Polystichum* from British Columbia

L. S. HOPKINS.

In the latter part of last year Dr. J. M. Macoun sent to the writer for identification a fern which he had collected August 2d, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The fern seems distinct enough to warrant its description as a new species and it is therefore given the specific name *Andersoni* in honor of Mr. W. B. Anderson, who first directed Dr. Macoun's attention to it. Only three fruiting fronds were found, all growing from the same root.

Polystichum Andersoni sp. nov.

Stipe short, 2-4 cm. long; stipe and rachis densely clothed with pale lanceolate chaff; blade 8-12 cm. wide, 45-55 cm. long, lanceolate, pinnate, broadest one-third of the distance from the base, tapering to an acuminate point; pinnae pinnatifid, broadest at the base, tapering

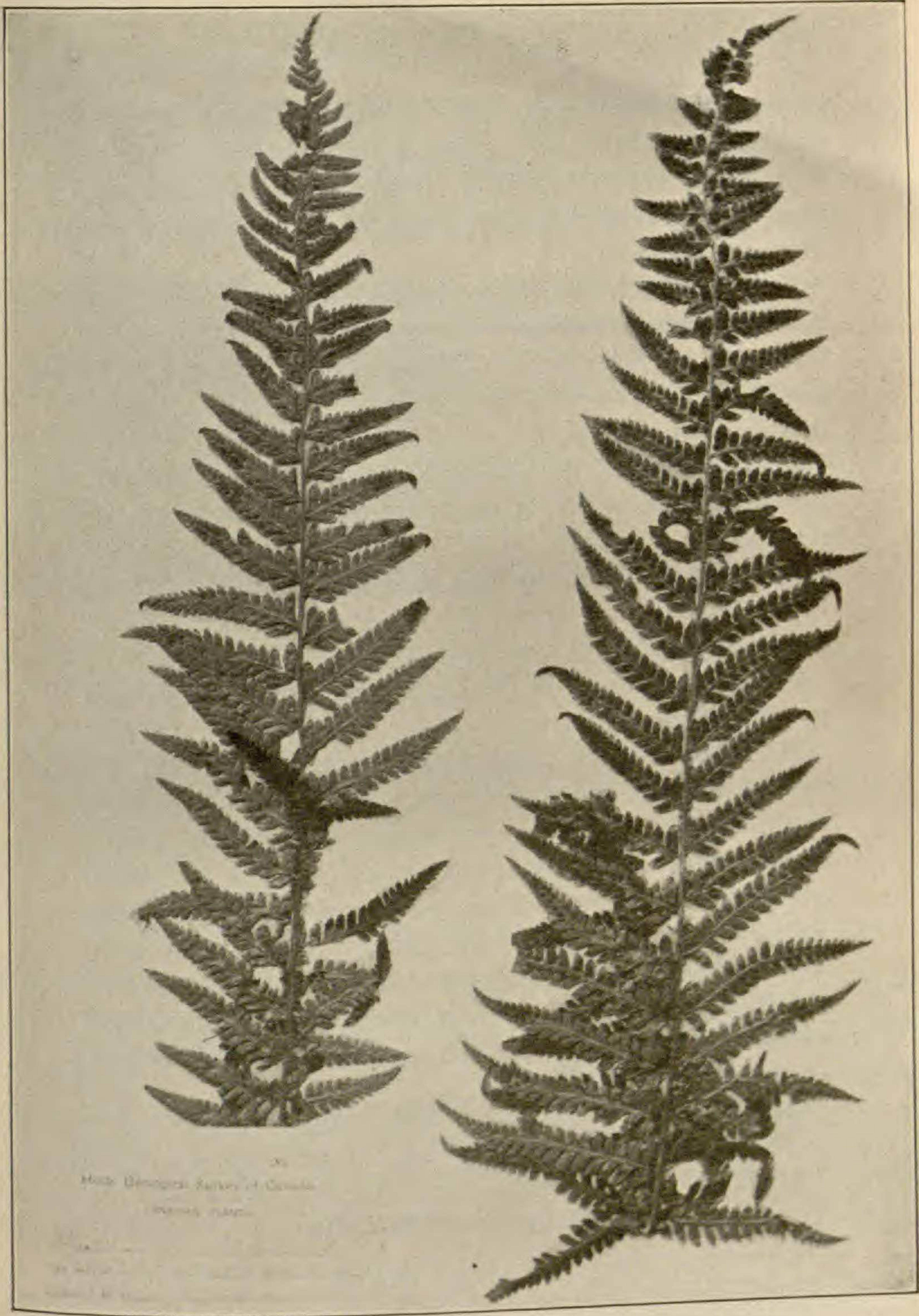


PLATE 9. *Polystichum Andersoni* Hopkins.

to an acuminate apex with the upper basal segment usually auriculate; all segments terminating in one or more acuminate bristle-like tips; sori 1-8 on each segment, large, 1-2 mm. in diameter when fully mature, strongly confluent.

Type sheet No. 83121 in the Herbarium of the Canadian Geological Survey. Co-type collected at the same time and place sheet No. 2376 in my herbarium. Type locality, Elk River, Strathcona Park, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

P. lonchitis, *P. acrostichoides*, and *P. munitum* are simply pinnate while the new *Polystichum* has its pinnae pinnatifid the entire length of the frond. This characteristic, as well as its size, will also separate it from *P. scopulinum* and *P. californicum* whose "pinnae are partly pinnatifid below."

P. aculeatum and *P. Braunii* have large fronds and are fully bipinnate.

P. Lemmoni, the most closely related species, has the "pinnae closely placed, ovate, rounded at the ends, made up of 8-10 pairs of pinnules or divisions, beside the terminal one, obtuse, not armed, sori one or two to each pinnule" whereas in the new species the pinnae are not so closely placed, are not rounded at the ends, have 20-30 pinnules or divisions which are not obtuse, and which are fully armed with bristle like points, and which have 1-8 large confluent sori on each pinnule.

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Notes on Nomenclature.

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In the current number of THE AMERICAN FERN JOURNAL, (page 75), I note a proposed new combination of *Selaginella densa* as *Selaginella rupestris densa*, and